THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, H. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 250.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1.50.
Clubs of five.....1.25.
Clubs of ten.....1.15.
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address,
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Armistice Failure!

THE WAR GOES ON!

The Paris Defenses!

STRENGTH OF BESIEGERS!

The Political Situation!

GREAT WANT OF HARMONY!

In French Government!

GERMAN FORCE FROM METZ

Marching to North-west!

On the Metz Surrender!

GEN. CHANGARNIER'S VIEWS

INCOMPETENCY OF BAZAINE!

Prospective Restoration

OF ORLEANS FACTION!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

THE FAILURE OF THE ARMISTICE—FALL OF PARIS INEVITABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The *Times* this morning in an editorial based upon the announcement that the armistice has failed, deplores the obduracy of the Paris government in endeavoring to exact too exhorbitant terms. The article then continues that it is incomprehensible to longer harbor delusions as to the practicability of a truce. There is nothing now to remove the blackness of the future. The Germans are disappointed in the spirit of the stubborn. It is calculated, with significant precision, that Paris can hold out sixty-five days from November without danger of starvation. If Paris does not fall before, through the bombardment, it will fall by January 20 through starvation. The ultimate issue any way will be surrender. The invaders, to achieve this great prize, are ready to do and suffer all things. Two inflexible wills are in collision. The war can only discover which is the sufficient strength to grind the one to powder.

There are now 2,300 guns in position on the fortifications of Paris.

The *Times* says that the armistice was turned on the question of free ingress and egress at Paris during the twenty-five days. Thiers insisting and Bismarck refusing.

During the conference between Thiers and Favre, at Sevres, the Paris forts maintained a steady fire on the place of interview. The conference lasted over eight hours.

The Duke of Grammont writes to the journals here correcting the statements as to the events pertaining to the war. He complains of Lord Lyons, British Minister, for allowing these to circulate uncontradicted.

MAKING FORCED MARCHES.

Ninety thousand Prussians are making forced marches on Amiens and Rouen, which are about eighty miles from Paris. The forces are commanded by Gen. Manteuffel, of the first army.

THE CENSUS OF LORRAINE.

The newly appointed Governor of Lorraine has ordered a census of all persons subject to military duty, and prescribing severe penalties for any evasions.

THE EXPLOSION OF FORT MONTREUIL.

Fort Mortert, at New Breisach, capitulated on Sunday night. A fire had occurred inside which rendered it untenable. Two hundred and twenty prisoners and five cannon were captured.

VESSELS CAPTURED.

It is reported that the French corvette Desaix has captured seven German vessels since the 4th of October.

PRUSSIAN AGGRANDIZEMENT AGGRIEVES.

Positive and unanswerably signed throughout Belgium have been presented to the Chambers, asking that the sojourn of the Bonapartist agents in Belgium may be prohibited.

[Cable to N. Y. World.]

FRANCE CONFIDENT OF HER ABILITY TO REPEL INVADERS AND PRESERVE HER TERRITORY.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—At the request of the *World* had a conversation to-day with the Count de Jarnac, of France, at London. He said the sentiments of the Government in Paris rejected the conditions made by Bismarck, because they are confident of the ability of France to finally repel the invaders, preserve all territory and save the honor of the country. France is now strongly in earnest. Every day she grows stronger and more conscious of her strength. Prussia can no longer get food and forage by simply extorting the population. They put nothing without fighting. The hard fact for the Prussian officials is Prussia's difficulties in obtaining supplies will become greater, while the armies of Bourbaki and Keratry will have no trouble in receiving everything necessary.

CONDITIONS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

An attack upon the forts defending Paris will scarcely be possible before the 20th, and no bombardment of the city will be possible till the forts are taken. The forts are armed with more powerful guns than any yet planted against them. The Prussians have few guns of heavier calibre than forty-four pounders. Should these once open fire the forts of the south-east would soon be silenced, and even should the forts be finally taken the grounds between them and the enceinte are heavy combed with mines filled with powder, ready to be exploded by electric wires, and all the roads leading to the gates are defended by barricades of masonry constructed with scientific skill and mounted with guns of the best description.

The whole number of men now around Paris is 240,000, of whom 60,000 are armed and have arrived at a high state of discipline. The drilling of the new levies is proceeding rapidly, so that 80,000 additional troops in excellent condition will soon be ready and capable of taking the field. Supplies of food will certainly be ample till the first of January.

At the first interview between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre the latter, for the first time, declared he would not consent to the admission of food into Paris. The Provisional Government of France refused its consent to an armistice without this condition, which Bismarck had intimated would be granted. The real cause of the disagreement, however, was the utter refusal of the French Government to promise cession of territory.

[N. Y. Herald Cable Special.]

ARMIES AND FORTS UNMASTERED—DESCRIPTIONS FOR SURRENDER—BAZAINE'S ADVICE THAT PARIS MUST FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE—DISAPPOINTMENT OF BISMARCK—DISSATISFACTION AT THE GOVERNMENT OF PARIS.

LONDON, November 7.—A dispatch dated Amiens, November 6th, states that the German troops from the army of Metz, under Manteuffel, are advancing by forced marches on Amiens and Rouen.

A dispatch from Versailles this morning states Thiers is still at Versailles headquarters. M. Lourier strongly favors an armistice, and all hope of this desired consummation is not yet yielded.

The most active and determined preparations are making for an immediate bombardment of Paris, and all hopes of an armistice are now at an end. The correspondent adds: "I have good authority for stating the bombardment of Paris will commence to-morrow. The Prussians are now resolved to push the siege to the extremest extent on account of delay. A general feeling is growing all over France in favor of calling the Duke d'Aumale to the Presidency of the Republic."

BAZAINE'S ARMY COMMON.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The French government has ordered the arrest of Marshal Bazaine and officers of his staff wherever found.

THIERS ADVISES TO PARIS.

The troops in Paris have been divided into three armies, one of which is called Garde Sedentaire.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

The Hamburg *Borsenhalle* newspaper says nine French vessels are in sight west of Heligoland.

THE GERMAN VERDICT.

A Prussian dispatch from Versailles reports that Thiers positively declined to capitulate on condition on the high that the peoples during overtook four weeks. He had no alternative to offer for the provisioning of Paris, which consequently could not be extended. Thiers complains of the annoyance caused by the eagerness of American correspondents to obtain news of recent negotiations.

GEN. CHANGARNIER'S VIEWS ON THE METZ SURRENDER—BAZAINE NOT A TRAITOR, BUT INCOMPETENT—FOR FIFTY-EIGHT DAYS IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO ESCAPE WITH HIS ARMY.

A *New York Herald* special, from Brussels Nov. 5, relates a conversation with Gen. Changarnier.

The General declared Bazaine not guilty of treachery in the surrender at Metz. He was, said Changarnier, incompetent to command a large army. Numbers bewildered him. He could not move men; could not operate forces. He had no judgment, no foresight. He was also selfish man—all for self and personal glory, and not for his country's honor. And Bazaine thought all the time that peace would be proclaimed soon; that Paris would never hold out; that the war would fall flat and that his military reputation would not be impaired. He hoped to march out of Metz at the head of 180,000 men, the cream of the French army, and make the public believe him a hero. After Bazaine was driven into Metz, on the 9th of August, he could have escaped had he marched boldly out with his entire army. During the thirteen remaining days of that month, thirty days of September and first fifteen days of October, he could have done this with absolute certainty. Any sound military man will tell you the same. There were fifty-eight days when 150,000 and over of the bravest and most experienced soldiers could have made their exit, and once in the field there would have been no more Sedans. Sedan was noted for troops who insulted their officers and who were insubordinate; and what sort of an army is that? Look at the army in Metz. The soldiers obedient; every command was executed. You see there were no Red Republicans in the Metz army. During the last ten days of the investment of Metz sorties were impossible, and no attack nor attempt at escape could be made. We had no artillery, no cavalry; only sixty thousand infantry. We could do nothing against three branches of Prussians. At the time of the capitulation there were 135,000 soldiers; of these 25,000 were wounded or disabled and 10,000 sick. The cavalry and artillery were useless, because they had no horses. Thus reduced, the effective force was 100,000 infantry. All our fine horses were eaten up, our bread gone, and we had no salt. Horse, Monsieur, is is not bad eating, with bread and salt, when the horse is fat; but these horses were not fat, and we had neither bread nor salt. The taste was horrible. Could troops thus fed stand a great battle? Do not forget that during the last ten days of the investment the soldiers were in a state of delirium. Misery, pain and starvation made us surrender. But, as I told you, during the twenty-eight days there were times when Bazaine could have taken this fine army to the field and saved France. He never made a serious effort to escape from Metz. Every sortie was only a pretended sortie, for appearance and nothing else. There were four high officers at Metz besides Bazaine. They were all for inaction. I saw all the military manœuvres; they were all sham—Bazaine and his friends not acting as soldiers but only seeking their own future.

Correspondent—How were these sorties conducted?

General—Always with a small force. Evidently there was no preconceived plan, and they could not be successful, although every sortie was finely executed. History must speak well of the French troops' fighting; they are an example of heroism. But small sorties were useless measures.

Let me say more of Bazaine. He was not at the battle of the 16th of August. He was the first route to the field. So also was King Williams, who sent a bombastic account to the Queen, stating he was on the field. I was there myself and slept under that historic tree that night, now known as "*L'arbre Des Morts*," in the night of the 18th three hundred thousand Prussians engaged one hundred and fifty thousand French.

Let me tell of the surrender: Four outlets were fixed for the French. In the morning they defiled through Metz, and I shall never forget that sight. Old man and soldier as I am, it moved me more than any even in my long life. Soldiers kissed and embraced their officers, and there was one universal shout of *Vive la France*. It was a grand sight to see one hundred thousand men in tears for their country.

Correspondent—If Bazaine had moved his troops to the field (what then)

Changarnier—He could have moved to Nancy where the country is rich and the fields covered with products, and where it would have been easy for him to have established a strong opposition.

Correspondent—Then you would say of Bazaine that he is self-glorious and an imbecile?

Changarnier—That is it?

Correspondent—Of course, General, Paris is now the great centre?

Changarnier—Yes; it is a Republic. You say it is well that it governs itself without police. But are not Orleanists strong?

Correspondent—Yes; I should judge that out of 40,000 voters at least 25,000 will go for an Orleanist for Monarch, as Orleans feeling is strong in France.

Gen. C.—Yes; very strong. The provinces are all for a calm, for a wise, just and liberal Orleans Government. I know Parisian politics, and I know France, and this sad and unhappy situation can have no better ending than the restoration of that line. You told me of the Red Republicanism and of the Republic. What must harmonize these incongruous elements? At this hour the people of Paris do not know whether they want a Republic or a Monarchy. They don't know what they want. Some are for an Orleans dynasty; Favre for one form of party; the Reds for another. All over France are violent and irreconcilable factions. Do you not believe that from these some compromise?

Correspondent—Yes, [General, in Paris it looks as if Republicanism would fall from its own dissensions.

General C.—You are right; the Republic cannot stand. It is a fact. There is not a hope for it. It cannot stand. It is already divided; already in fragments. France has no Government to-day. She needs organization and harmony. The Orleanists can give these to France. An Orleanist Monarch means peace, quiet, repose and general happiness.

Correspondent—In traveling from Paris to Strasbourg all the peasants called emphatically for peace, and pronounced themselves decidedly against a Republic, and against Napoleon. What does that mean?

General C.—That means restoration.

Correspondent—And how is Napoleon? How was he at Metz?

General C.—He is dead! dead! dead!

With these words the venerable General gave signs of satisfaction. Whenever he mentioned Napoleon's name it was with a frown.

Not be continued, the Prussians may put Napoleon back into power. He will be recognized neither by Paris nor by France.

Correspondent—What do you think of the military and political situation?

Gen. C.—Very, very unhappy. We all appreciate America as the best friend of France.

Correspondent—Many Americans believe France will never surrender.

Gen. C.—Never! no, never! All we can do is to hope.

At this point the conversation was interrupted by a visitor. The General prepared to meet some distinguished guests. As I reached the door Princess Sismova was announced. She was a lady forty years of age and was dressed in deep mourning. When she met the General she fell into his arms, and both were deeply moved. The meeting had doubtless some national diplomatic significance. I am informed she is a prominent Orleanist. There is evidently a strong movement here for restoration and Chargarnier is one of the principal heads.

DIRECT FROM THE FRENCH CAMPS—NOT AS ENCOURAGING ACCOUNT OF AFFAIRS.

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, November 7.—A *Tribune* special correspondent at Melun, third, says: The headquarters of the 10th corps are at Marchiancre. The headquarters of the army of the Loire yesterday were at Mer. To-day the retrograde movement is general. The headquarters are moved from Mer to a village two leagues nearer Blois, on the Orleans road. Forty thousand Prussians are reported to have arrived from Metz to reinforce General Tour. On our side nothing is likely to be done, unless we are attached. The Government dreads the effect of a reverse, and has resolved to risk nothing. No attempt to relieve Paris will be made for six weeks at least. This army equals the enemy directly in front, numerically, but the absence of cavalry is a serious drawback to the men. Complete indifference is manifested among the officers, who are mostly without sympathy with the present government. I have traveled much in the neighboring districts. The government everywhere is distrusted and disliked.

ADVICES FROM PARIS—ANARCHY APPROACHES 1793.

Letters and newspapers from Paris have been received from a special correspondent to the *Tribune* dated third inst.

The National Guards of Montmartre and Belleville are being employed in the forts. The volunteer movement started by Trochu did not shed. Less than one-fifth of the number asked for responded. Discipline does not improve.

Recent reconnoissances were more productive in force. The troops marched out at one gate, kept well within the line of forts and returned by another gate. The greatest military offences pass without punishment. A national guard who quarrelled with his officer and drew his sword on him received six days' imprisonment. The officers of the Guard Mobile, on duty on the ramparts, leave their men and go home to dinner.

The Government's systematic deceptions continue as before, publicly, but privately they confess the situation is daily more critical. Trochu and other members are at loggerheads.

Every sortie yet made resulted either in a rout or orderly retreat. Of 300,000 National Guards, perhaps 200,000 have guns that would fire without bursting. The Government, though volunteering fails, does not attempt to carry out the law subjecting all men between the ages of 20 and 40 to enrollment.

The workingmen are so fond of situations, getting a franc and a half a day and rations for families, that the factories vainly offer six francs for skilled workmen. The Government is so afraid of irritating the people that salt meat is distributed only to the garrison and wounded.

Thiers has been here and was warmly welcomed and went back to Versailles with nearly forty Blanchi powers from the Government, who are anxious to treat on any possible pretext.

The Flourens party complains that the Government agreed to an election of communes, on the recommendation of all the Mayors, and then retracted and took refuge in a *plebiscite*. The Reds therefore advised abstension.

Though Flourens and other battalion commanders have been cashiered, no attempt is made to deprive them of their actual command. Rochefort resigned his seat in the Government because he agreed to election of commune.

I saw Trochu yesterday. I found him utterly prostrated and incapable of doing business. I asked him why he did not act energetically against the ultras. He replied that he wished to preserve his power by moral force.

Another *Tribune* correspondent writes on the 3d: Thiers mission absorbs all attention. Doubtless everybody, the Flourens party excluded, desires it to succeed. Thiers brought assurances that neutral powers were working seriously to arrange matters. The proposed armistice is only the first step. If revictualing is allowed the contest may continue some weeks. The stock of live food is now known to be much smaller than it was asserted to be. The weather is very cool and wood and coal are very scarce and dear. We experience privations, but not much suffering yet.

FROM GARIBALDI'S COMMAND.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune* with Garibaldi writes on the 2d: Garibaldi has just returned from a visit to Michel, whose cooperation was and is doubtful. His staff say they hope Michel will make common cause with Garibaldi if attacked. We are sure of nothing. The French show few signs of fighting. They are young conscripts, and their officers no better. The Italians are picked men, and will do well. Ricciotti Garibaldi has just arrived, after his imprisonment at Alfersandria by the Italian Government.

DELAY OF GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Versailles on the 2d: The expected reinforcements from Metz have not arrived, being delayed by the bad weather. Von Kendell, Bismarck's Chancellor, says a very small proportion of the Metz army will come to Paris, the present force being considered sufficient to repulse any sortie.

THE ARMISTICE FAILURE.

A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Versailles, 7th: Thiers has left Versailles for Tours. In reality the negotiating parties never approached to a basis for an agreement for armistice. The revictualing of Paris was insisted on from the beginning by Thiers, but steadily refused by Bismarck.

BISMARCK'S COURT.

A special dispatch from Versailles 7th, says: Count Bismarck states that during the five days' negotiations with Thiers, all was agreed upon except the revictualing Paris. As this would have been of great military advantage to the French, Bismarck demanded they should give something equivalent in a military point of view. The Provisional Government were unable or unwilling to do this and ordered the negotiations broken.

A WAR OF UTTER DESPERATION.

A correspondent at Amiens, 6th, telegraphs: While the people are anxious for honorable peace, rather than yield territory they prefer a continuance of the war and the struggle will become one every freeman will join in with utter desperation.

WHAT BISMARCK INSISTED UPON.

The *World's* correspondent at Paris on the 5th writes: The terms insisted upon by Bismarck are announced as follows: France shall pledge, either by the Assembly or Government, to pay eighty billions indemnity, to consent, to the Germans retaining all the war material captured, to maintain a standing army of only 150,000 men, and agree to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Bavaria, forming a neutral State, and not to be counted in the quota of Bonaparte by Prussia. When these terms were made known, the people unanimously rejected them, with the cry of "No armistice; Resist the Prussians till death!"

The fisheries of the Marne, Seine and Lakes of Vinarris and Bois de Boulogne had been taken charge of by the Government, and the fish sent to the public market and sold at stated prices.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE LEOPOLD OF HOHENZOLLERN.

A correspondent reports an interview with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, who stated positively that while Germany was ready for peace, it would never pause a single instant in the war pending negotiations. If an armistice is not finally concluded before the guns are in position, the bombardment will instantly take place.

FROM FRANCE.

WHY THE ARMISTICE WAS REFUSED—ARMIES FORMED AT PARIS—GENERAL UPRISING EXPECTED—FIERCE ROCHEFORT—GAIN TIME—MARKED SUCCESSES OF FRANC TIREURS.

TOURS, November 7.—A dispatch says the proposition for an armistice has been unanimously refused by the leaders of the Paris Government. The reason for this is found in the refusal on the part of Prussia of the project to revictual the city, and also because she accepted with reserve the scheme for allowing Alsace and Lorraine to vote for members of the Constituent Assembly.

The Paris Government is generally supported in its action by the people of all classes.

The *Journal Officiel* announces the formation of three armies at Paris. At latest advices perfect order existed there.

The Government at this city is acting energetically. A universal uprising is expected, as it now seems to be generally believed that Prussia has only sought to gain time by seeming to admit the possibility of an armistice in order that the troops lately investing Metz could be forwarded to Paris without disaster.

Dispatches received from Gen. Beaune, Nogent, *Le Ratron*, Chateau Dun and Brazey give the particulars of marked successes by Franc Tireurs.

LATE NEWS FROM PARIS.

TOURS, November 7.—Dates from Paris to yesterday are at hand. The *Journal Officiel* announces that the members of the Government were inclined to overlook the violences to which they were recently subjected by the rioters, but felt convinced they had no right to set aside the interests of the Republic, as menaces were still uttered. It adds that there were further disorders on the day following the riots. Measures have been taken to bring all the guilty parties to justice.

Returns from all the precincts of Paris show that 557,996 votes were cast in municipal elections had resulted in the election of Republican Mayors in nearly all the arrondissements. Four advocates of election by communes were also elected.

TAKEN TWICE AND RECAPTURED.

The village of Arbon, near Besancon, was taken twice by the Prussians and recaptured each time by the French.

NO QUARTER GIVEN.

As the Prussians have shot numerous peasants, the Papal Zouaves are giving no quarter.

GENERAL UPRISING.

Accounts from various parts of France announce the entire population rising to expel invaders.

PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR—ALLEGED DUPLICITY OF BISMARCK.

TOURS, November 7.—The *Moniteur* says "Prussia, as she would neither consent to the victualing of Paris, nor allow Alsace and Lorraine to vote in the election for delegates to the Constituent Assembly, assumes all responsibility for the continuance of the war Paris, not France, has refused the armistice."

All the journals here express the bitterest resentment of the duplicity of Bismarck, who, pretending to negotiate for a suspension of hostilities, thus gained time for the approach of reinforcements, and warded off an attack from the army of the Loire, which could have taken the offensive with advantage.

The Postal Department is organizing a regular service of carrier pigeons between Tours and Paris.

The severe measures adopted by the Government to ensure discipline among the troops have had the best results, according to official reports from all quarters.

FROM GERMANY.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

BERLIN, November 7.—The North German Constitution has been accepted by the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse and by the Kingdom of Wurtemburg. Bavaria is still hesitant. She refuses to accept and insists upon a separate treaty for herself, reserving her military and diplomatic sovereignty. This obstinacy is prompted by court circles at Munich.

It is believed that the Reichsrath will assemble at Versailles.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Election To-Day—Disposition of United States Troops—State Troops Also Ordered in Readiness—Other Precautions Against Disorder—Mutual Agreement Between United States Marshal, Mayor Hall and Others—Fraudulent Registration Discovered—Speculation as to the Result of the Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, NOV. 7, 1870.

THE ELECTION—STATE TROOPS ORDERED IN READINESS.

The following order was issued this afternoon:

Headquarters First Division National Guard of New York, New York, Nov. 7, 1870.—General Order No. 12.—By direction of His Excellency, JNO. T. HOFFMAN, Commander-in-Chief, it is announced that certain officials of the United States and of the State, charged with important duties in reference to the conduct of the election, have fully agreed upon measures which it is confidently believed will render all military interference unnecessary, yet as a measure of extreme precaution, it is ordered, that should the service of this division be required to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and order on election day, November 8, 1870, the established signal of twelve strokes, repeated four times upon the tower bell of the Fire Department, will be sounded. Thereupon the infantry and artillery will immediately assemble at their respective armories, in fatigue dress, and brigade and battery commanders report to these headquarters. Regimental commanders will see that the formation takes place at once, and the men kept within their armories ready for instant service.

By order of the Major General,
ALEXANDER SHALER.

A CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

The city is very quiet to-night and everything now indicates a peaceable election to-morrow. Still five thousand United States troops are under arms in the North and East rivers, in readiness for any emergency. They are, however, under strict orders to remain entirely within their stations, and to keep themselves at all, unless called upon by the proper authorities. Major General McDowell has established his headquarters at the Astor House, quarters at the corner of Houston and Greene streets, from which point a telegraph line was constructed this evening to the Brooklyn forts occupied by troops, which are as follows: Pier 37, North river, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Col. Gibbon, commanding. Battery, Broadway, First U. S. Artillery, Col. Vodges; near Yorkville, Second Battalion Infantry, Col. Bumford; Fort Schuyler, Throgg's Neck, Company detachment under Col. Edie; Houston and Greene streets, detachment under the immediate command of the Major General.

The order of General Shaler calling out the National Guard is considered only a precautionary measure against riot, for which there now seems no danger. The militia also will not be seen in public except upon pressing occasion.

The engraving agreement made to-day, and which will be published in the morning, affords good evidence of the desire of all parties for peace.

For the purpose of securing harmonious cooperation between the authorities of the United States Government, the state, and the State and city of New York on the other, at the election on the 8th inst., it is agreed as follows:

First—No person who has registered his name into be prevented by arrest from voting, if after being challenged, questioned and canvassed, it is found that he is entitled to vote, unless one of the inspectors knows he is not entitled to vote. After voting any elector be arrested for any offense against the laws.

Second. The United States Supervisors are to be present during the opening of the polls until the completion of the canvass, and have full opportunity to witness the canvass and to attach to every return any facts which in the canvass any statement they may desire, and they may not be arrested before the completion of the canvass for any alleged offense, nor then except on process.

Third. Inspectors of elections are to be protected from the opening of the polls until the completion of the canvass, and not to be arrested before the completion of the entire canvass for any alleged offence, nor then except on process.

Fourth. United States Deputy Marshals and members of the police are to co-operate in good faith and in preserving order, and to that effect to the above expressed understanding.

Fifth. If in the opinion of any Supervisor or Inspector of election any Deputy U. S. Marshal or policemen at the polls shall fail to carry out in good faith the above understanding, he shall at once report the fact to the Supervisor of the U. S. Marshal, if the complaint be against a Deputy Marshal, and to the Superintendent of Police, if the complaint be against a policeman.

[Signed NOAH DAVIS, U. S. Attorney,
C. A. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
A. O. HALL, Mayor of New York
J. S. BOSWORTH, Prst P. Com.
E. W. STOUGHTON, Of Counsel,
C. CUSHING, of Counsel.

It is stated that a great number of suspicious looking characters have arrived in the city, circulars were prepared and transmitted through the mails by careful carriers for the purpose of intimidating voters. Many were committed, and that upwards of 5,000 were returned not found. Vacant lots, lumber yards, &c., are said to mask depots from which these registrations were made.

The *World* of to-day claims 50,000 majority for Hoffman in this city, which the *Tribune* of to-morrow replies he will not, and that he will lose over 20,000 in New York and 5,000 in Kings county from the vote he got in 1868.

Horace Greeley says in to-morrow's *Tribune* that if any one shall report that he had done or said anything to induce the voters of this district, that report will be false. He will remain a candidate, and leaves the result implicitly with the voters of the district. He asks that all legal voters be allowed to vote, and none but legal voters be allowed to vote at all.

STORMY PASSAGE.

The steamer Columbia, of the Anchor Line, had a very severe passage from Glasgow to this port. She sailed half an hour ahead and crushed in one of the gales, Dr. Robinson had his collar bone broken and one of the quartermasters had his head cut by a falling timber, and nearly the entire crew were disabled in one form or another.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.

Charles Cook and his wife Margaret, of Jersey City, were arrested to-day charged by the Coroner's jury with the wilful murder of an unborn infant of Martha Wright, a short time since, and committed to jail to await trial.

BEATEN BY THIEVES.

J. Brown, watchman at Horshner's Cove, Jersey City, was beaten by thieves this afternoon by seven or eight thieves that it is thought he cannot five. Four of the thieves have been arrested.

MARSHALS INSTRUCTED.

Marshal Dalton, of Brooklyn, has issued instructions to Deputies relative to the election, practically those of Marshal Sharpe, of New York.

SUIT DISMISSED.

The suit of Bailey against O'Mahoney, to recover his portion of the money subscribed to the Fenian fund, was dismissed by default to-day, the plaintiff not appearing.

COMPTROLLER CANDIDATES.

Richard B. Connolly, present Comptroller, runs as Comptroller, and the opponents of Tammany have but up J. Nelson Tappan against him.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers City of Paris and Batavia, from Liverpool, Queen from Bremen, and Lafayette, from Havre, arrived to-day.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 7.—Large quantities of provisions still leave Liverpool for France.

The failure of Lousel & Co., cloth manufacturers, was occasioned by a New York failure.

Sir George Jeskinson, reported by an American correspondent as lost on the Varuna, is at his home in Gloucestershire in good health.

The new French loan has been canceled in the lists of the Stock Board. The present price of the loan is 1½@2¼ premium.

Barings have withheld the Prussian loan hey intended to introduce to-day.

SPAIN.

CONCERNING THE SALE OF CUBA.

MADRID, November 7.—The *Correspondencia* denies the statements in the New York *Standard* of the 5th, relative to the sale of Cuba. The *Correspondencia* is the organ of Senor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, and its utterances on this question may therefore be regarded as official. The journal adds that the Spanish people would not permit the sale of Cuba to the United States or any other nation on any terms.

CUBA.

WARLIKE NEWS—OUTRAGES ON FOREIGNERS.

LONDON, November 7.—Telegrams have been received to-day from Shanghai down to the 19th of October. The news continues warlike. Four gunboats, carrying ten guns each, had been launched at Shanghai and were also mounting cannon, arms and ammunition. No further outrages on foreigners had been reported.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 7.—Reinforcements of 9,000 men are preparing for Cuba.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, November 7.—The steamship City of Brussels, from New York, arrived this morning.

POLITICAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 7.—The election passed off quietly. United States Marshal Packard and his assistants were on duty all day, and perfect order was preserved throughout the city. Nothing is known with regard to the election in the city. The count is progressing slowly. In the Twenty-eighth District Gen. Sheldon, Republican, is believed to be elected. There was no Democrat opposing him, though Walshe Christian, independent, was counted out. Pinchback's Democratic support. Treston, Republican majority 53. Vienna, Democratic majority reduced to 200. Delhi, Democratic, polled 139 votes; only three or four Republican tickets were voted.

Ouachita, 700 votes polled. Republican majority estimated at 250.

Gen. Longstreet cast his maiden vote to-day, voting the straight Republican ticket.

General Council of the Lutheran Church.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LANCASTER, O., November 7.—At the meeting of the General Council of the Lutheran Church, held Saturday, Prof. Fenny submitted a report on foreign missions. The Council are supporting three missions in India, and are about establishing one in Abyssinia.

The thesis on the subject of Justification by Faith, prepared by Rev. Dr. Krauth, was discussed by Revs. Dr. Passavant and Long, and laid over until the next session of the Council.

Most of the pulpits in this place were occupied yesterday by members of the Council. Dr. Krotel and Krauth preached in St. Peter's church sermons of unusual power.

The Council has been chiefly occupied to-day in the discussion of the report of the committee upon certain doctrines propounded by the Missouri Synod.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1870.

BOARD DISSOLVED.

The board of officers now in session at St. Louis for the revision of tactics, assembled by orders from the War Department in August, 1869, is dissolved by orders just issued. The following officers comprising it will join their proper stations: Major General J. M. Schofield, Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Potter, Fourth Infantry, First Lieutenant H. H. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery, Second Lieutenant J. Marsh, Seventh Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel Wesley Merritt, Ninth Cavalry, Majors Jas. Vanvoort, Eighteenth Infantry, and Jno. Hamilton, First Artillery.

LEGAL TENDER CASE.

A motion was filed to-day for the restoration of the case of Deming vs. U. S. to the docket of the Supreme Court, and the argument thereon set down for Friday next. Although this is called a legal tender case, the ablest lawyers at this bar declare there is no such question involved, for the reason that Deming accepted legal tenders when tendered in payment of his claim. The Court is unlikely to restore the case, as its mandate relative to it went forth last May, following which no case is ever restored except upon the strongest grounds.

NEWS CONFIRMED.

The Associated Press dispatch from Versailles, announcing that Thiers had received orders from Paris to break off the negotiations for an armistice and leave Royal headquarters, is confirmed by an official dispatch received by the North German Minister.

MARINES FOR NORFOLK.

The United States steamer Nipsic has taken a force of marines to Norfolk, to be present at the election to-morrow, to assist, if necessary, in preserving order.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Information is received that Chief Justice Chase continues to improve in health and expects soon to resume his seat on the Bench.

SENATOR MORRILL.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, telegraphed to a friend to-day that his health is improving.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There is a plentiful supply of buffalo, elk, antelope and bear meat in the market at Omaha.

—Archbishop Spaulding was a passenger on the steamer City of Paris which arrived at New York yesterday.

—John Campbell's woolen mills at Manayunk, Pa., were burned Sunday night. Loss estimated at $80,000; insured for $45,000.

The bolting Republicans in the late State election in Nebraska, are being rapidly decapitated by their successful brethren.

Prairie fires have been frequent and extensive near Omaha of late and considerable loss has occurred of hay stacks, fences, &c.

The receipts of the Fair recently held in New York in aid of German wounded, up to the 4th inst. amounted to $72,948. The Fair has been closed.

The lead works at Boston, which were burned on Saturday night, were insured for $170,000, nearly all in local offices. The loss exceeds $250,000.

The Tribune of yesterday says: "We hear that Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., has ordered out his regiment to parade at eight o'clock, and we cannot tell what deeds of desperate daring he may undertake."

The capture and robbery of trains on the Central Pacific Road has caused considerable apprehension that the numerous unemployed strangers along the line will adopt the same method of replenishing their purses.

—An attack was made on Hopkins on a hunter's camp a few miles from Fort Parker, Montana, October 25, in which John Walker, a hunter, was killed. The Indians numbered about forty and were Sioux or Crows.

The Coroner's jury in the case of H. C. Miller, of Mercerville, who is murdered by his wife, who afterwards committed suicide, rendered a verdict exculpating John L. Peterson, Mrs. Miller's son, of any complicity in the murder.

—Three Pawnees, Yellow Sun, Blue Hawk and several others who have been in jail at Omaha about a year waiting trial for the murder of McMarty, near Columbus, Nebraska, are to have a trial at Lincoln, Nebraska, on the 22d of this month.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Railway Company, at Philadelphia on Saturday, it was unanimously resolved to invite proposals to the 25th inst. to build the several connecting roads in whole or in sections between Philadelphia and New York.

A counterfeit $10,000 has been passed on the Bank of California. A man named Van Tassel escaped with the proceeds. It is supposed he has gone to South America. The steamer Senator has been sent from San Diego, and will overhaul the Panama steamer and bring him back.

At Chicago yesterday morning a young girl named Mattie Sturtevant threw herself from Lake street with the intention of committing suicide. She was rescued. The cause of the rash act was deception practised upon her by a man named Russell, a livery stable keeper. Russell has since married the 23rd and then went to Sneboygan, Wis., on Saturday and married another woman.

Maxwell, a Quaker banker, was indicted by the United States Grand Jury, at Cincinnati, for receiving bribes to defraud the Government in the collection of revenue during the term as assessor of the second district of Ohio. The jury have also indicted Lewis and Henry Carter, of Lawrence county, Ohio, for violation of the law for enforcing the Fifteenth amendment by preventing colored men from voting.

A Washington dispatch says: "There is a strange rumor here that Chief Justice Chase has determined to resign, and that Judge Carter, of this District, will be offered the position. The reason is not certainly given for the resignation of Chief Justice Chase, but it is believed that it is to avoid a trial on account of the suit brought against him by Jay Gould."

Henry M. Myers, the author of a book soon to be published, detailing his experience in a previous expedition to South America, under the direction of Professor Orton, of Vassar College.

PROPOSALS for the engraving and printing of postage stamps, general proposals for stamps, stamps for distilled spirits and tobacco, were opened last Tuesday at the Interior Department. All the prominent bank note companies and several private parties made proposals. Awards are expected to be made on the 8th inst.

THE product of chewing tobacco in Richmond, Va., during the past twelve months was 15,230,031 pounds, an increase over the corresponding period of 1868 and 1869 of 3,124,-464 pounds. The product of fine cut tobacco was 1,181,053 pounds, an increase of 398,925 pounds. The amount of tax paid on smoking and chewing tobacco was $2,276,066.

On Sunday evening of last week, a little girl, a step daughter of Mr. William Johnson, living in Findley township, Scott county, Indiana, apparently died, and the body was prepared for burial. About midnight, the same day, signs of animation were discovered in the supposed corpse, and the child is, at the present time, in a fair way to recover.

THE Janesville, Wisconsin, *Gazette* tells how a negro barber in Clinton shaved one side of a customer's face and then pounced on the other end of an old debt, which the irate individual declined. The barber refused to finish his job of shaving, and he visited the other establishment with one side of his face scraped clean, and the other covered with a heavy growth of beard.

A NEWARK boy, named Thomas O'Leary, while being taken back to the State Reform School, from which he had escaped, managed to pick the lock of the handcuffs, and a few miles from Elizabeth, jumped from the train, which was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The venturous young rascal succeeded in making his escape, seemingly uninjured by his leap.

THE N. Y. *World* of Tuesday says: A serious accident occurred yesterday morning in the East river, near Thirty-fifth street, caused by the explosion of an old shell fired from a flatboat in the river. Some pieces of the shell struck a small vessel lying at anchor near by and sunk her almost immedi

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:

Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 85¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

IT IS RUMORED that Chief Justice Chase, owing to his continued ill health, will shortly resign. Judge Carter it is said will be offered the place.

THE PRESENCE of Bonapartist agents in Belgium does not seem to be acceptable to the people, and numerous petitions have been presented to the Chambers asking that their sojourn there may be prohibited.

BAVARIA still refuses to accept the North German Constitution, and insists upon maintaining a separate military sovereignty. Throughout the war we had several telegrams that Bavarian soldiers were not in accord with the other troops, but the rumors were promptly denied, and the matter all quieted down. It looks as if there would be difficulty in that quarter before the grand aim of King William is accomplished.

THE following States hold their elections to-day

Alabama,	Missouri,
Arkansas,	Minnesota,
Delaware,	Nevada,
Florida,	New Jersey,
Illinois,	New York,
Kansas,	Rhode Island,
Kentucky,	Tennessee,
Massachusetts,	Virginia,
Michigan,	Wisconsin,
Maryland.	

THE NEWS comes to us through the *World* that Daniel McFarland has been placed in an Insane Asylum by his friends. His life has been one of terrible suffering, and since his late trial for murder he has been wandering around the streets of New York city, with scarred face and blackened eyes, a confirmed drunkard. That his life should be rounded with insanity, is not surprising, for with all the charges of cruelty and abuse that have been urged against him, he has, from the first hour he came into prominent notice, exhibited sufficient mental agony over the loss of his wife and child to have driven any man mad. We are glad that the poor wretch had "friends" to take care of him.

ARMISTICE.

The failure of the armistice, while it is really no more than we had every reason to expect, seems to cast almost universal gloom. But what is to be thought of the Parisians? It is all idle nonsense to clamor over National pride, when wives and mothers are compelled to look into the dread future, filled with hopeless, helpless, famishing hunger. France had an opportunity offered her to at least present herself to the world as desirous of peace. Even if the terms offered were not satisfactory, they granted a respite, while their acceptance would have relieved her of the charge of a stubborn, dogged determination to wilfully and recklessly slaughter her sons and daughters. Germany, as usual, as she has done throughout the whole of this war, has again placed herself foremost in the sympathies of the world. She has extended her hand charitably, and it has been coldly repulsed. She has offered France an opportunity to establish a Government by the will of the people, and the opportunity has been cast away, with a folly almost amounting to insanity. It is no argument to assert that the French nation desired to have a condition in the armistice, allowing Paris to revictual, which Germany denied. The claim was absurd, and the German Government did right to refuse. Under such conditions a war could be protracted to an indefinite period, and the slaughter of men be without limit.

While we did not believe that the armistice, if agreed upon, carried any promise of peace with it, we are uncertain as to the correctness of our position, and sincerely hoped our suspicions were untrue. But with the reported failure of an armistice, we know that a gleam of light no longer cries Paris, and we fear that nothing will dispel it, save through stern hunger or sickening slaughter. We repent, there is no government in France; that there is no unanimity; that the leaders are jealous of each other; that every General in the service is regarded with suspicion and distrust by some one or other of those who are at the head of the so-called government; and we firmly believe that it is no small fault of the people as of the leaders.

There may be "two indivisible wills in opposition," the Prussian and the French, at the first is concentrated in a single man, and the second broken up and contemptuously the whole Parisian population. The second must and will yield to the first, sooner or later, through exhaustion either of hunger or blood. The picture is one fearful to contemplate, and to which every charitable heart will turn away from, with horror. Yet, can sympathy be censured as the case stands to-day. What else is left for that nation to do, but bend down the insane pride of the French nation. King William could do, if he would, withdraw his armies from the gates of Paris, without securing such terms of peace as he has from the first demanded. It would be a concession that would destroy him, and he is compelled to treat with

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to G. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ ORDERS RECEIVED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 7, 1870.

The condition of the money market is without material change from Saturday. There is a fair demand, without extra pressure, for money, which is readily met by the banks, and outside lenders at the current rates of the previous week—say 9 to 10 per cent on good mercantile paper, with inferior grades at 12 to 15c.

The day was a dull one in stocks, and gave us no opportunity to change previous quotations in either the bond or share list. There was some enquiry for Columbia oil stock, but at figures below the market.

Gold is somewhat firmer in the New York market, owing it is supposed to the failure to complete the proposed armistice on the part of Prussia and France.

U. S. Bonds were steady, but dull at ¼ advance in some cases, and Saturday's figures in others.

The railway market is a fraction stronger. The dealings, however, continue light, and the street is without enthusiasm. The bull party seem to be letting the market take care of it self, or are acting without head or concert. The activity, what little there is, is confined to Western Union, Reading, Pacific Mail, New York Central, and Central Certificates.

The big fish are fast swallowing the small ones. This time the Reading Road is the gormandizer, the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Road furnishing the meat. The reports about Cleveland and Pittsburgh have died away, but will soon be revived again, and with more emphasis it is likely. Outsiders will "know something" after it is an accomplished fact, and until they do know, it is safe to let Fisk, Gould & Co. alone.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia Ledger:

The street was somewhat startled yesterday by the announcement that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company had arrived upon terms for the purchase of property and leasing of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad and its appurtenants. The conditions are, that the company shall purchase the stock of the Norristown, 25 per cent. and the guarantee of 10 per cent. annual dividends on the entire capital as increased, by the Legislature of the Norristown Company, by its last annual report was $1,500,000, including amount of loan converted. This amounts to $150,000 per cent., which will be paid to the stockholders, and 12 per cent., on which will be $180,000. The total amount of funded debt, as shown by the last report, was $24,000. The number of shares of the Norristown Company is twenty thousand, and of loans one thousand. This makes the total amount of funded debt, as shown by its last report was $24,000. The number of shares of stock is 20,000. The capital stock of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company is $1,000,000. This road, leased by the Reading Railroad Company, is twenty miles long, besides a branch from Conshohocken of seven miles to Plymouth. The company pays for the equipment of the road in some twenty-five locomotives and 350 or 360 cars of all kinds. It has been a most productive road. This road is one of the most productive connecting with this city, and has for some years paid semi-annual dividends of ten per cent. and over, and always has accumulated a surplus of some per cent. Its capital stock was supplied in the construction of its Conshohocken branch. Monday next is the time of the annual meeting of the Company, when it is understood, this proposition of lease to the Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the stockholders. One of the conditions of their purchase or permanent lease, is that it will give the Reading Railroad more room at its depot, and the concession at all times to the heart of the city at Ninth and Green streets. The Norristown Railroad Company now enjoys the use of the Railroad Company's new depot in the Meadows.

We are informed that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have just consummated an important arrangement with the New York and Erie Railroad Company, by the laying of a third rail on both tracks of the latter road, which is of very great importance to every business and country merchant as the new arrangement will apparently quench the hitherto pretty freely, and, as we have repeatedly noted, they have discovered that they can buy just as well here as in the east.

APPLES—We can report continued large arrivals, but with a steady demand for all fair quality and prices ranging from $2.25 to $2.50 per bbl. Extra lots of choice can get more.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of choice can get 10 to 12c.

ASHES—Country ones cash, 6; refined, 6½; Pearls, 7½ to 8.

BAKING POWDER—Rumsey & Co. quote $2.25 per dozen; 2½ cans from $1.75 to $2.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales at $2 to 2½ cents.

BEANS—In limited supply and with an improved demand. We quote $2.50 per bushel for prime to choice.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL—Sales at $2.50 per cwt.

BUTTER—Is dull and neglected, though prices are unchanged. 25 to 30 cts for fair to choice roll. Firkin—Sales at 22@24c.

CANDLES—Unchanged. We quote 10 to 12c.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand. We quote 12 to 13c.

CIDER—Is in demand at 10 to 12c.

COAL—Is in fair demand.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unchanged. We report sales of Rio at 23@24c.

CORN MEAL—90@95c per bushel.

CHEESE—Is reported steady. Western Reserve, 14@15½; Factory, 16@16½; Ohio Goshen, 15@16; and New York Goshen, 19@21.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9½ per ton; 3 to 4c per car load, delivered.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3.25, and Calcined Plaster at $4½ per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales of new crop Peaches (prime halves) at 11c. Apples, 7@8c; sliced, 9@9½c.

EGGS—Continue very scarce and fresh sell readily at 32@33c.

FLOUR—The market quiet and unchanged; there is a very good local demand, but the supply is ample and the receipts continue liberal. We continue to quote Western flours at $5.75@6.25 for spring, the outside figure for choice Minnesota brands; and $6@6.50 for red wheat winter, and $7 for choice white wheat. Rye flour unchanged at $5@5.50 and dull.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue light and with a steady milling demand prices are maintained; $1.12@1.20 for red, and $1.30@1.35 for white—sale 1,500 bush to arrive, at $1.32 for one car load, and $1.35 for the latter. New Corn is in rather better demand and firmer though unchanged; 60@65 for yellow, and 58@60 sellers. Old Corn is quiet and unchanged at 70@75 buying and selling, for round lots. Rye is quiet—indeed there is scarcely enough to establish quotations. We quote nominally at 80 in first, and 85 in second hands. Oats less active and easier; we now quote at 42@45 buying, and 46@47 for round lots, and 49@50 for small lots in store. There is no improvement to note in the barley market; 90@95 for spring, and 90@$1.00 for fall, as to quality; sale 1 car prime Ohio spring at 90, and 1 car No. 2 western at same figure.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is devoid of anything new or important. We can report a continued steady demand for all of the leading commodities, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no material changes. The appearance indications are, is all that could possibly be desired for cost closer business and country merchants are buying pretty freely, and, as we have repeatedly noted, they have discovered that they can buy just as well here as in the east.

Coffee—Ohio, 22; Prime, 21½; Good, 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 18@19; Java, 26; Laguayra, 22. Roasted Coffee, loose 23; in packages, 25.

Sugars—New Orleans, 11½@12¼; Porto Rico, 10@12; Cuba, 10@11½; Crushed, 14@14½; Powdered, 13@13½; Granulated, 12¾@13½; Refined—Standard Hards, 14½; A, 13½; B, 13¼; Ex C, 12¾; C Y M, 12¾.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elders, 38@39; Lovering, 36@37; other brands, 35@35.

Rice—Carolina, 9@9½; Patna, 8½@8¾; Rangoon, 8.

Molasses—New Orleans, 35@39; Porto Rico, 32@37; Demarara, 75.

Hay—Is selling from country wagons at $12@15 per ton. Baled is selling on wharf at $16@17, and in demand.

Lard—Sales of Elsewhere at 9½@9¾, and in store at 10@10½.

Hominy—Small sales at $6 per bbl.

Meals—Sales at 80@85 cts.

Honey—Sales at 30@35 cts.

Lemons—Sales of Elsewhere at $5.25 per bbl and costers at $4.75.

Lard Oil—Is quoted at $1.10@1.15 for Extra, No. 1, and 90@95c for No. 2.

Mill Feed—Sales of seconds at $1.15@1.20, and middlings at $1.00@1.05, as to quality.

Onions—Dull under the influence of increased receipts and we now quote at $2@2 per bbl.

Potatoes—Sales of Buckeys and Prince Alberts at 70@75, and Peach Blows at 60@65. Carmans are selling from $4.75@5.00 per bbl.

Pickles—Are in fair demand at $5@5.50 per bbl.

Provisions—Sales of Shoulders at 13½@13¾, and plain sugar cured hams at 20. Lard is lower. Sales of Pork packing per bbl. New mess seems to open up in the west about 50 per cent lower than at the same time last year.

Poultry—Live chickens quoted at 70@80c per pair, and dressed at 10@12 cts per lb. Live Turkeys, $1.00@1.50 each; dressed at 16@18 cts per lb.

Eggs—Quoted at 32@34c.

Rapolio—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six 6-ounce cases at $6.50.

Salt—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

Seeds—Flaxseed is in demand at $2.10@2.12 with little or none offering. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seeds.

Tallow—Rendered, at 8½@8¾c.

Turnips—Very dull; may be quoted at 70@75c per bushel.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 7, 1870.

There is nothing new or important in the oil market, not a single new or important characteristic worthy of special notice. There is some little inquiry for both crude and refined for present as will as future delivery but, to use an old comely but stereotyped phrase, it is hard to get buyers and sellers together. Crude dealers are timid about selling "short" at present prices, being apprehensive in regard to the future, while refiners, as a general thing, are not disposed to sell refined, on the ground that there is no margin, alleging that the raw article is relatively higher than refined.

CRUDE.

Steady but quiet, and no change whatever to make in quotations. Spot, 8½; seller all month, 8¾; seller all year, 8¾; seller next six months, 9¼ bid; buyer all 1871, 10c. Sale 1,000 bbls spot at 8¾.

REFINED.

Also very quiet but steady and unchanged. Spot quoted at 27½; November, 27½; December, 27½@27¾. No sales.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

D Bly & Co, 74, account W Thompson; A B Mills, 74, account W Bartle; Star O W, 168, account Star O W; Gleason O W, 74, account Barbour & G; Excelsior O W, 168, account J B Barbour; Crystal O W, 74, account same; Keystone O W, 168, account same; Peerless O W, 168, account B S Duncan; Crystal O W, 74, account D C Herbst; Commercial O W, 336, account same; Penn O W, 668, account O S Goldrick.—Total, 2,628 bbls.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 392 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

H. Koehler & Co., 109 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 432 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Ref. Co. 310 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 965 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

J. M. Hiter, 53 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 54 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

Pennock & Beason, 52 bbls refined oil to G. W. Wiltz, Harrisburg.

Pennock & Beeson, 1 bbl lubricating oil to G. W. White, Harrisburg.

Pennock & Beeson, 52 bbls lubricating oil to Cary & Wistar, Baltimore.

Total ..... 2,351 bbls.

Specials to the Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, November 7, 11 A. M.—Refined: no market and prices about the same as Saturday. Crude: November, 8¾; December 8¾; S. O. 8¾; F. O. 9c; market quiet—sales none. 5 P. M.—Crude: November 8¾; S. O. 8¾; L. 9; quiet; no sales reported; market very quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7—12:30 P. M.—Refined November 22¾; December 23¾; November to December 23¾@23¾; January to June 23¾; Crude 8c; no sales reported; market very quiet.

3:15 P. M.—Refined, November 22¾ asked, 22¾ bid; December 22¾@23¾; November to December 23¾; December to February 22¾; January to June 23¾. Crude 8¾; market quiet.

NEW YORK, November 7, 12 M.—Crude 8c; refined 23¾@23¾c; market quiet.

2:45 P. M.—Market quiet; crude 12c asked; refined—regular contract last half November, forty-five hundred at 23¾c; spot about 23¾@23¾c; market quiet.

CINCINNATI, November 7, 11:55 A. M.—Market very quiet with no disposition; sellers at $2.00 but no buyers. Weather clear and cool.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 11 A. M.—Market quiet at about $2.55 to $2.60.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 7, 12:40 A. M.—Market dull; offering at $2.07, holding at $2.15 for light oil; gravity oil $2.50 was asked with no sales.

TIDIOUTE, November 7, 11:15 A. M.—Market flat; nothing doing; nominally at $2.

OIL CITY, November 7, 11:15 A. M.—Market quiet and firm, lower; irrespective, $2.07@$2.15; lower gravity, $2.00@2.20; Oil City, irrespective, $2.05. Oil City, gravity, $2.30@2.35.

BRADY'S BEND, November 7.—The well that started up at 1,500 barrels is now doing only 300 barrels per day. The oil is at number one and is free of tar and lubricating oil.

BROOKVILLE, November 7, 11:15 A. M.—Market opened quiet and dull; buyers offering $1.90@1.95; no sales yet this A. M.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 7, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

M. Varner, Chicago	1 car
Mahaffey & Co., Chicago	1 car
Kuhn & Rosenberg, Chicago	4 cars
Hartley & Bro., Chicago	4 cars
Mc Candless & Co., Chicago	1 car
J. J. Shannon, Chicago	2 cars
Bell & Chamberlain, Chicago	2 cars
S. Lowenstein, Chicago	1 car
M. Kaufman, Chicago	1 car
Trautman & Lehman, Chicago	1 car
Rothschilds & Seiger, Dayton	1 car
Hartley & Bro., Dayton	1 car
J. F. Kimball, Indianapolis	2 cars
J. J. Young, Indianapolis	1 car
Mc Cleary & Co., Indianapolis	1 car
C. Brown, Cincinnati	1 car
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	2 cars
Mc Cleary & Co., Dayton	1 car
J. & S. Neely, Mansfield	2 cars
J. Livingston, Londonville	1 car
Dan Bird, Londonville	1 car
J. M. Sapper, Orrville	1 car
Grimes, F. & Co., New Galilee	1 car
Wm. Wilson, Perrysville	1 car
Prepaid, C. & P. RR.	1 car
Total	39
Total last week	52

Sixty car loads averaging 20 head to the car would make an aggregate of 1,200; add to this 300 driven in from adjoining counties, and we have in all fifteen hundred head, which is a big supply, unusually so, and, as might be expected, the market was a hard one, as most nearly all the droves so reported in and they could to know.

The offerings were mainly of common and medium grades though there was a goodly number of good butchers stock, fairly enough to supply the demand, though strictly No. 1 cattle were scarce, very scarce, however, butchers kept coming and going all day long, and of the large number on sale, they were enabled to make selections of their figures in many instances, but the bulk changed hands at about former rates, not being disposed to go any further out. Within the past two or three weeks the price of cattle has been depressed to the lowest fully one cent per pound, with hogs drooping and poultry abundant and cheap, the indications are that the bottom has been touched.

There was a very large number of stock cattle on sale nearly twice the number of any previous day of this character, but with a pretty full attendance of stock buyers, the matter for the class of cattle turned out about as anticipated, and apparently quicker, and at as relatively good prices as the better grades, and that is something unusual. Quotations for stockers may be fairly given at 4@4½c. Good to prime butchers stock sold at 5@5½—some few at 5¾@5¾; there were but few taken above 5½c.

There were quite a number left over unsold, how many we do not know definitely probably 200 head, which will be driven to Chicago. Cattle is an unusually big supply for this market and to expect that they would all sell, even at reduced rates in the absence of eastern buyers, was out of the question.

Jos. Rothschilds & Seiger sold 19 head of extra steers averaging 1,333 lbs, to J. F. Bellphaire, at 5½; 49 head of mixed stock, at 5@5¾c.

Mc Candless sold 20 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 4@5¾c.

Bell & Chamberlain 27 head of cows and steers to Mc Kenzie, at 4@5¾c.

Kuhn & Rosenberg sold 4 head of common to good cows and steers at 4@5¾c.

Mc Cleary & Co. report 11 from Chicago, at 4@5½; 4 head extra cattle, at 6@7c.

Hartley & Bro. report 19 head of good to extra Ohio steers, at 5@6c.

Mc Kee reports 21 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 4@5½c.

Mc Cleary & Co. report 19 head same as above, and 2 head extra steers at 6@7c.

Jas. Rea reports 19 head of fair to good cows and steers, at 4@5c.

Greenwald & Kahn 19 head of Ohio stock, at 4@5½c.

Trautman & Lehman 19 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 4@5½c.

Rothschilds & Seiger 19 head of mixed stock from Dayton, at 4@5½c.

Greenwald & Kahn 19 head Ohio stock, at 4@5½—shipped two car loads to New York.

Snee & Chamberlain 67 head of western stock, at 4½@5 cts.

Chas. Metz sold 18 head of Washington Co. steers, at 6@6½cts.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 160 head of mixed western stock, at 4½@5 cts.

Carr & McAllister report 80 head of mixed western stock, on commission, at 5¾@6.40.

Sheitemantle & Flinner sold 35 head good to prime Butler Co. stock, at 5@5½c.

John Young 7 head fairish Butler Co. stock, at 5@5.75; 4 fresh cows held at $75.

Daniel Entes 12 head of Ohio steers sold at an average of 6 cts.

G. F. Carter sold 16 head Washington Co. steers, cows and heifers, at an average of 6c.

Hedges & Taylor sold 34 head of good Washington Co. steers for Forsyth.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was also a very full supply of Sheep, about 2,200 head, and the market was sluggish and as in the case of cattle, it looked at eleven o'clock as if there would be a number left over. The decline in hogs and cattle has discouraged the butchers to insist for a decline in sheep also, though it seems to be very difficult to force a reduction. Dealers aver that they cannot buy any cheaper in the country, now than they did several weeks ago, and that until they can buy lower, they can not afford to make any reductions. As will be seen, Sheep sold all the way from $4.75@5¼ per head—some few extra sold up to 6 cts per pound. There were some very good sheep, sold at $4@4¼ per head. Lambs appear to be less inquired for though prices remain unchanged.

A. Stakely reports 120 head fair to prime sheep, from Butler county, at $2.50@4.75 per head.

I. C. McNeese reports 250 from Butler county, sold top at $4 per head, and from that down to $2¾.

Jacob Keefer, 30 head from Mercer county, at $2.50@5.50 per head.

M. Flinner reports 150 sold sheep at 4@4 cts per lb, lambs at $3@3¾ per head.

G. F. Carter, 140 from Green county; sold tail end at $2.50; held best at $3@4.

A. H. Cunningham, 126 head from Lawrence county; sold first pick at 5¾ per head.

Garvin & Beighly report 140 from Butler county; sold first pick at $4@4¼ per head.

Allen sold 51 from beaver county; sold sheep at $2.50@4, and lambs at $3@4.

Neely & McMillan sold 175 good to prime sheep, at $2.50@4; also 326 head mixed sheep and lambs at $4@4.25 per head.

John Dram reports 400 scalawags sold at an average of $1.70 per head.

Rinerick & Co. report 300 mixed stock from Ohio, sold top at from $4 per head to 5 cts per pound.

HOGS.

There is a continued fair retail demand for this class of stock, though prices are without quotable change, ranging from $7 to $8 per cwt. gross, for common to prime. For the butchers, hogs are now the cheapest stock in market, as the loss in shrinkage and wastage is much less than in the case of either cattle or sheep.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 7, 1870.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand and firm; No 2 spring $1.03@1.04.

CORN—In fair demand and advanced; sales No 2 mixed at 57c; this afternoon neglected, but held nominally at 58½c.

OATS—Active and advanced, with sales at 37¼c for No 2.

RYE—Steady, with No 2 at 67c.

BARLEY—In fair demand and advanced; No 2 at 85c.

BROWNINGS—Nominal at $3@3½c for iron bound.

PORK—Sales of mess at $24 for old and $21 for new.

LARD—Held at 13c.

HOGS—Dull but steady at $4.60@4.65.

CATTLE—Held at $3@$5.25.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and a trifle easier.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Cotton in fair demand but at lower rates: sales of 1,600 bales; uplands at 16¾c. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; sales of 5,300 bbls superfine at $4.80@5.10; extra $5.25@5.40; choice $5.60@6.00; white wheat $6.20@6.40. Ohio $4.60@5.75. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of 95,000 bush red at $1.16; No. 1 spring new $1.30@1.32; western red amber $1.32@1.37; white Michigan $1.40. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady; sales of 27,000 bush Canada at $1.10. Corn scarce and firm and in fair demand; sales of 34,000 bush mixed 80@82c. Oats: the demand light but firm; sales of 35,000 bush western at 53@53½c; old delivered at Silver; Ohio 56@57c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and drooping; sales of 2,000 bbls new mess at $24.50@24.75; prime, $21.00@22.00; 325 tierces, November, $23.00; old or new, $20; old Prime nominal, $18. Lard quiet and unchanged; bulk meats dull and drooping; hams in pickle, 18c@19c.; bacon dull and drooping; long clear middling, 16c@16½c. Whiskey quiet and firm at 93c. Butter dull and drooping; fair to choice new steamer, 24@26c.; old, 25c@35½c.; kettle, 35½c. @38½c. Whiskey steady; 225 bbls, 89½@90½, closing 90.

Latest.—Flour dull and declined 5c. Wheat dull and drooping; new spring $1.30@1.32; winter red amber $1.36@1.37. Rye dull but unchanged. Corn dull and drooping; mixed 82@83. Eggs firm at 33c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef unchanged. Bulk meats dull and drooping. Bacon do. Lard steady and in moderate demand.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Beeves: total 7,550, with 2,300 fresh and 400 State offering to-day; 101 cars at One Hundredth street, 82 at Weehawken and 40 at Communipaw. The bought droves cost much less on the way, but many came through in first hands. The market was the lowest for a long time, with very many like Texans, Illinois and Indiana steers. The decline of poor and common droves is about 1c. During the week vast numbers were selling at 12@13c, with Texan cows at 8@9c for fat; 7½@8c for steers; fair to good cattle 13@14c; prime 15@15½c; a few choice 16c. Market averaged 12c, and stock not all sold. There were 1558 cattle on the week with 750 from Indiana and 500 from New York; the best drove 8¾ cwt Kentucky sold at 10@10½c; 60 Ohio 7 cwt 13¼@13½c; two drove 8¾ cwt 10@11c; 70 Indiana 10 cwt grass pounds $26.00; 70 Indiana 6 cwt cows 10c; 130 Texans 3 cwt 9c. Sheep: 4,500 for the week and 12,700 fresh to-day; besides large numbers held from last week. The market is dull. Sheep at 4@5½c; lambs lower or 6¾ to 8¾c; a car Canadas 70 lb 8¾c; a car State 60 lb 7¾c; a car Ohio sheep 67 lb 7¾c; a car State 60 lb 7¾c; a car Canadas 105 lb 6¾c. Very many sheep unsold. Swine: total 27,000 with 8,100 to-day. The market very depressed, no free selling but drifts about 7c; dressed brought 9@9¾c for heavy to medium.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The dry goods market continues languid, and in order to effect sales of moment, holders are obliged to make concessions in prices of cotton fabrics. Following are changes to-day: Allendale, 10-4 bleached sheeting reduced from 40 to 37½c; do. 9-4 do. from 35 to 34c; do. 8-4 do. from 30 to 27½c; do. 10-4 brown do. from 35 to 32½c; do. 9-4 do. from 30 to 27½c; do. 8-4 do. from 27½ to 26c. Trafford LXXX shirtings reduced from 13½ to 12¾c; Uncasville A. C. A. denims from 19 to 17½c; do. C. by 3 stripes from 14 to 13c; do. 2 by 4 do. from 12 to 10½c; Lyman 9-inch ticking from 25 to 23½c, and 32 inch of same brand from 28 to 26c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Cotton panicky and difficult to quote; nominally at 15¾c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; family $5.25@5.75. Wheat steady; No. 1 red quiet, scarce and firm at $1.18. No. 2 $1.10. Corn dull at 50@50c for new and old. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats do.; No. 2 36@36c. Groceries steady. Oils quiet and unchanged. Eggs scarce and firm at 30c. Butter dull and drooping; fresh 30@35c. Cheese steady. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull but unchanged; no slaughtering; butchers the only buyers; sales at $4.50@5.00. Green meats dull and nominal; weather too mild to cure, and no disposition to buy for the future. Lard steady at 12c. Receipts of hogs 1,300. Whisky dull and declined 2c. 88@89c. Gold 110¾. Exchange par. Money easy.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—Cotton unchanged at Middling. Flour steady; superfine $3.00@3.25; extra winter $3.60@5.50; family winter $6@7. Wheat dull but unchanged; No 2 spring 96c; No 3 red winter $1.08. Corn dull but unchanged; No 2 mixed old 53c; old mixed in sacks 44@45c. Oats dull but unchanged at 42@43c. Barley firm at 75@81. Barley dull for fancy. Rye dull but unchanged at 68@70c. Whiskey higher at 88c. Packed dull; hogging 4@5c. Provisions dull; jobbing demand. Pork $23.00. Bulk meats: shoulders 11@11½c; do clear rib 13½c; do clear 13@13½c. Bacon: shoulders 14½c. Lard lower at 14½c for new. Cattle and hogs dull but unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7.—Tobacco; sales of 20 hhds at $5.25@$4.50 for lugs, 27¾c for medium light wrappers. Receipts quiet and firm at 50@55c. Cotton dull and prices lower; middling 15c. Flour dull and easier; superfine family $5.50. Grain dull. Wheat $1.10@1.25. Corn 62c. Oats 45c. Rye 65c. Provisions nearly closing and unchanged. Mess pork $24.00. Bacon shoulders 14½c. Lard; tierce 13c. Hogs dull. Weather mild but packers are not coming; medium sized heavy at $4.50@4.60. Whisky dull and lower at 84@85.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 7.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 white Michigan $1.32; amber Michigan $1.16; No 1 red Wabash $1.18. No 2 $1.13. Corn active and advanced 2@3c; No 2 58c; no grade 57c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 1 43½c; No 2 42c; Michigan 42c. Clover seed steady and in moderate demand at $6.60. Freights firm; to Buffalo 5c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Flour steady; wheat firm; Indiana, Ohio, $1.25@1.28; corn scarce, firm, and higher; yellow, the choice 77c; white 72@75c; oats, the choice 46@47c. Mess pork quiet at $24@24.50. Lard firm, no sales reported. Bulk meats firm; loose shoulders 13½c; clear rib 15c; shoulders, the 13½c. Lard quiet and unchanged, 16½c. Whiskey, the 90c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; sales 2 cars No. 1 Red winter at $1.30, No. 2 do sold at $1.15. Corn dull but unchanged; sales 1 car No. 1 at 57c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged for crude at 8½@8¾; refined 20½@20¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of 2,000 bush: Indiana red $1.25@1.28, amber $1.28@1.30. Corn steady; mixed 72@73c. Oats steady; white 50@52c. Petroleum dull; crude 10c, refined 23@24c. Whisky firm and advanced; iron 91c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 7.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat in fair demand; No 1 spring $1.31; No 2 do $1.24; No 3 do $1.14. Cats quiet and unchanged. Corn steady with rejected at 48½c. Rye; No 1 nominal at 62½c. Barley: No. 2 quiet at 75c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—Cotton nominal; receipts 4,850 bales; exports 1,850 bales. Flour quiet and prices unchanged. Corn 90c. Oats 47c. Hay $20. Bran $20. Lard 17@18c. Pork $26.50. Bacon—Shoulders 13c; sides 15c.

REPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 7.—250 bbls flour, 7 C Jenkins & Bro; 100 bbls flour, 5 miles cents, Dunwallace; 320 bu oats, Schoemaker & Co; 1 car middlings, S B Floyd & Co; 35 bbls cranberries, 33 bbls eggs, 4 bbls cornmeal, 2 kgs and butter, 100 bbls potatoes, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car sash and doors, Mellon & Sons; cabels fellows, Hardman & Son; 200 bbls flour, Kennedy & Mentlowen; 1 car cattle to an unusually big supply for this market and to expect that they would all sell, even at reduced rates in the absence of eastern buyers, was almost out of the question.

Jos. Rothschilds & Seiger sold 19 head of extra steers averaging 1,333 lbs, to J. F. Bellphaire, at 5½; 49 head of mixed stock, at 5@5¾c.

Mc Candless sold 20 head mixed stock from Chicago, at 4@5¾c.

Bell & Chamberlain 27 head of cows and steers to Mc Kenzie, at 4@5¾c.

Kuhn & Rosenberg sold 4 head of common to good cows and steers at 4@5¾c.

Mc Cleary & Co. report 11 from Chicago, at 4@5½; 4 head extra cattle, at 6@7c.

Hartley & Bro. report 19 head of good to extra Ohio steers, at 5@6c.

Mc Kee reports 21 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 4@5½c.

Mc Cleary & Co. report 19 head same as above, and 2 head extra steers at 6@7c.

Jas. Rea reports 19 head of fair to good cows and steers, at 4@5c.

Greenwald & Kahn 19 head of Ohio stock, at 4@5½c.

Trautman & Lehman 19 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 4@5½c.

Rothschilds & Seiger 19 head of mixed stock from Dayton, at 4@5½c.

Greenwald & Kahn 19 head Ohio stock, at 4@5½—shipped two car loads to New York.

OILS.

M. EDWARDS,
Dealer in Petroleum,
INSPECTOR OF CRUDE OILS.
OFFICE—SILL'S BLOCK, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. no6:z51

F. A. DILWORTH,
Commission Merchant
FOR THE SALE OF
PETROLEUM.
Pittsburgh office, Sill's Block. | Philadelphia office, 106 Walnut street.

W. H. EDGERTON,
Petroleum and Cooperage Only,
OFFICE
PERRY BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

B. D. MOORE,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
OIL BARRELS AND STAVES.
OFFICE SILL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH.
no2:z22

Burke & Wood,
Brokers in Petroleum, Cooperage, &c.,
Perry's Building, Duquesne Way.
Philadelphia Office: C. C. BURKE, 101 Walnut street. no2:z23

Logan Brothers & Co.
123 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
EIGHTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSB'G,
Commission Merchants in
PETROLEUM.
Warehouses: Delaware river, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. no1:z19

Pittsburgh Oil Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
LEO OPPENHEIM & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND BROKERS
In
PETROLEUM,
Office: Perry Building, Duquesne Way. Warehouse: 338 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
nov2:z13

OIL STORAGE.
The undersigned will receive proposals for the
Storage of Refined Oil
At their warehouses, at Greenwich Point,
ON THE RIVER DELAWARE.
They have Warehouse capacity of over 250,000 SQUARE FEET and Two Wharves with 18 FEET OF WATER at low water.
Address
A. R. McHENRY & CO.,
No. 112 WALNUT.

J. M. ELLIS & SONS,
No. 325 WALNUT, Philadelphia.
oc24

W. W. McClelland & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Lubricating, Lard, Linseed, Carbon,
AND
HEAD-LIGHT OILS.
OFFICE: ROOM 5, GAZETTE BUILDING, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ All orders promptly filled, and Oils delivered free of charge in quantities to suit purchasers in the city. au13:z66

Tack, Bro. & Co.,
PERRY BUILDING,
Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
DEALERS IN
Crude & Refined Petroleum.
TACK BROS.,
Philadelphia.
ja29

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
Philadelphia Address,
WARING, KING & CO.,
sp13 109 WALNUT STREET.

ECLIPSE
PETROLEUM REFINERY.
Herbert W. C. Tweddle,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
ECLIPSE RAILROAD AXLE OIL.
Stands great heat without change; remains liquid at lowest temperature. Special oil for tropical climates or long runs.
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, MACHINE SHOP, WOOLEN MILL AND SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS.
Adapted for high speed.
SPINDLE OIL, WOOL, HEAD-LIGHT OILS.
OIL OF TANNERS' GROUND.
TIRO and FINISHING GASOLINE.
OIL, HARNESS OIL, PARAFFINE.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.
Tweddle's patent by superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost colorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature and do not congeal. Illuminating Oils unequalled, and are to contest use upon many of the principal Railroads. The Railroad Oils are recommended, left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Manchester Bridge.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal,
No. 347 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
JOHN McKIRDY..... A. TAYLOR.

Jno. McKirdy & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, &c.
No. 351 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ESTABLISHED BY A. & V. GORMLY, 1812.

W. M. GORMLY,
Wholesale Grocer,
271 LIBERTY STREET,
(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Meanor & Harper,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 209 LIBERTY STREET.
Consignments solicited.

W. C. Armstrong,
(Successor to Feiser & Armstrong.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 25 MARKET STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
H. STEELE..... J. A. STEELE
M. STEELE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
And Jobbers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c., 58 WOOD STREET, near Third Avenue, Allegheny City.
SHIPTON & WALLACE,
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, 69 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN L. MOORE & SONS, Successors to JOHN L

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Light Guard Fair—City Hall—Hop every evening.

Educational.—The Central Board of Education holds a regular monthly meeting this afternoon at two o'clock.

Mr. William Semple's new store, the finest in Allegheny, will be ready for occupancy on or about February 1, 1871.

Augustus Meyers was committed to the workhouse for thirty days yesterday by Deputy Mayor Nichols. General vagrancy was the cause.

Major Gen. W. Murphy, deputy clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, is one of the most accommodating and obliging men about the Court House.

Caned.—Captain Orton, day officer at the lock-up, was the recipient of a handsome cane, Saturday evening, the gift of officer Geo. W. Echols.

Fair.—The Point Chapel Fair, for the benefit of St. Mary's Church, continues to be well patronized. It is a pleasant and profitable place to spend a day.

St. Bridget's Fair.—If our readers on the Hill desire to spend a pleasant evening we would recommend that they attend St. Bridget's Fair in the Eleventh Ward.

Query.—Will some of the school authorities or any one else inform us where the public school building is being erected for the accommodation of colored children spoken of by an evening contemporary.

A hearing was had last night in the case of the colored man, Henry Dickson, charged with attempt to commit a rape. Mayor Challow after hearing the evidence deemed it insufficient and discharged the accused.

Cornelius Minehan says Eliza Haney came to his house, and "threw a bucket of water over him and his family." Eliza will be arrested. Alderman O'Donnell's police having been empowered with the necessary authority.

Yesterday Alderman O'Donnell received the information of Margaret McKenna, charging Henry Keep with keeping a forcious dog which bit a young member of the McKenna family injuring him seriously. A warrant was issued.

Committed.—Thos. J. Foster, who was charged with malicious mischief on oath of John W. O'Brien, had a final hearing before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and in default of bail for his appearance at court he was committed to jail.

Hubley, on Federal street, Allegheny, is the sole agent for "Morning Light" coal stove, in which anthracite coal is burned. The stove is a perfect success, and is among the housekeepers' annoyance—coal or ash dust. Call and see it.

Prof Stone at East Liberty.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that the distinguished elocutionist will give one of his inimitable readings at Liberty Hall, East Liberty, on Friday evening next. We doubt not but the hall will be crowded.

The telegraph poles are being put up along Liberty street by the Pittsburgh Telegraph Company. They are the highest in the city, extending eighty feet in the air. The Pittsburgh, Western Union and railroad telegraph lines will be put upon them.

Weaver, Watt, Long & Co., Wood street, the extensive wholesale grocery house on Saturday last received a lot of potatoes, etc., among which is a supply of that celebrated Wine Vinegar, for which such a endless demand has lately sprung up. Give them a call.

It would be a decided benefit to the patrons of Library Hall if Councils would pave the sidewalk on one of the streets on which it is from that side of the building, and could be used in going out from the hall if said alley was not in such an impassible condition.

Larceny.—Joseph Willock made information before Justice Ammon yesterday, charging Jane Freeman with larceny, stating that she accused snatched a shawl, valued at two dollars, from the daughter of deponent. Defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

Complete in Trouble.—Lafayette King is in trouble. He is charged with stealing a black felt hat from Andrew Lewis. Andrew was asleep at the time, and never felt the felt taken off his head. He was found with the hat on, and Alderman Taylor sent for Lafayette to explain.

Those of our Readers who have not supplied themselves with winter reading, and those in want of school books, should call at the store of Mr. Minerva Hogg, No. 57 Fifth avenue the stock. Prices of books and stationery are marked down to a lower figure than usual in the trade. Call and see.

Drunk and Disorderly.—Michael Bradley of East Birmingham, was drunk yesterday, and conducted himself in a disorderly manner, running a gentleman and good citizen, whereupon Robert Rose complained to Justice Ammon, and Michael was arrested and after a hearing was fined five dollars and costs.

Brutal.—Fred Buchenman was arrested and taken before Justice Gunther yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by his wife Hannah, who alleges that her husband came home drunk on Saturday night last and wanted to go into an adjoining room to abuse a sick child. He was fined five dollars and costs.

Boston.—George W. Paine says he left a pair of boots, valued at $8, with Michael Gruguel, a son of St. Crispin, to have a sole put on, to be footed; that he never received them again, and was told by the storekeeper that they had been sold. Gruguel and Shuster arrested Gruguel for larceny as bailee. He gave bail for a hearing.

A telegraphic connection with the outer world is one of the recently added business facilities to Mr. William Semple's extensive dry goods house in Allegheny, whereby messages can now be sent from his own office to all parts of the mercantile world, via the Pittsburgh, Western Union and railroad offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Boys Lost.—Yesterday afternoon two little boys, George Knox, who resides with his mother, No. 33 Gibbon street, and Peter Dolon, residing at 123 Penn street, Pittsburgh, came down town on an errand, and have not seen by their friends since. Any information concerning the whereabouts of the boys left at will be thankfully received by the parents.

Officers Elected.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chartiers and Robinson Township Turnpike Company, held at Shaw's Hotel, on the 7th inst., the following persons were elected to serve as officers and managers for the ensuing year: Rody Patterson, President; J. M. F. Bell, Treasurer; Dr. Dodd, Secretary; Joseph Browne, F. A. Behrman, John A. McKee and David Robinson, Managers.

Substance vs. Wiedman.—Yesterday morning, Joseph Wiedman was arrested by Alderman Arent's police on a charge of false pretences, preferred against him by Elizabeth Schnitzar. Elizabeth says the accused obtained the loan of $50 from her husband by representing that he was about to go into business, but did only in fancy. Wiedman, after the hearing, was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

Quashed.—A boarding bill amounting to $25 hre blown the cause with an attachment against William King. The latter is charged before Alderman McMasters with false pretence in gaining the confidence of William Stallard, a coal dealer, and obtaining a coal yard in the city, and had money coming to him, which was but the case. As offence was not sufficient to hold the accused, he arrest the accused, who retired to that locality recently.

Jammed.—There was a jam of vehicles at the corner of Canal and Penn streets yesterday afternoon, about half past two o'clock, which was occasioned by a broken axle upon the sidewalk when the street bottoms fell, and the utmost disregard of city ordinances or the safety of pedestrians was manifested by the party. It was occasioned by the passage of a train across the street. Some time was required to extricate the vehicles, and the horses were unharnessed